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Elland Urban District Council

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Services

of the Elland Urban District.

1959

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.



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E L L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st. December, 1959.)

Chairman of the Council : Councillor (Miss) E. T. SHAW, J.P.

Chairman : Councillor S.B. TATTERSALL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor (Mrs.) A. R. WEST, J.P.

Councillor	H. BAIRSTOW	Councillor	S. V. MITCHELL
"	B. BEAUMONT	"	A. NUTTON
"	R. D. W. BRITTAIN	"	R. A. PEEL
"	D. BROADHEAD	"	C. POGSON
"	J. A. G. CAWDRY	"	W. RAMSDEN
"	H. COCKROFT	"	(Miss) E. T. SHAW, J.P.
"	T. COLDWELL	"	A. SUNDERLAND
"	G. CONWAY	"	J. THORNTON
"	S. DRINKWATER	"	A. WALKER, J.P.
"	R. GREEN	"	J. E. Warburton
"	A. W. HOWARTH	"	H. WILKINSON
"	A. LANE	"	J. WILSON, J.P., C.C.
"	F. H. LUMB		

Health Sub-Committee

Councillor S.B. TATTERSALL, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor (Mrs.) A. R. WEST, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor	D. BROADHEAD	Councillor (Miss)	E.T. SHAW, J.P.
"	J. A. G. CAWDRY	"	J. THORNTON
"	T. COLDWELL	"	A. WALKER, J.P.
"	A. NUTTON	"	H. WILKINSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

F. APPLETON , M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Also Divisional Medical Officer.
Health Department, Council Offices, Elland.
Tel. : Elland 2405.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Miss M. P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin),
D.P.H. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Assistant Medical Officer

D.B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

++J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

++S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
++P.M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.), D.O.M.S.

Consultant Psychiatrist

A.L.G. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Dental Officer

J. TODD, L.D.S.

Public Health Inspectors

A.D. JACKSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector of
Meat and Foods.
K. RAMSDEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
R. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Inspector of
Meat and Foods. (Commenced November 1959).

Health Visitors

Miss P.W. BLANCH, S.R.N., Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss E.V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
Miss L.P. TINKER, S.R.N., Health Visitor's Certificate.
(Terminated 30th. April 1959).
Miss S. WADSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate,
Queen's Nurse. (Commenced 1st. January, 1959).

Assistant Health Visitor

Mrs. M.G. PACEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

County Midwife

Miss P.M. SNEEZUM, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced February 1959).

Home Nurse - Midwife

Mrs. M.E. MAGER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses

Miss A. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. A.K. MILLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B.A. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mental Health Social Worker

+Miss E.C. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. M.F. DUCKENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A.

Clerks

Miss H. CROWTHER (Commenced October 1959).

P. NELLIS

J.A. WALKER

Divisional County Ambulance Service Depot Superintendent

W. ANDERSON

+Part time.

++Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1959 on the health of this town.

I have again included details of my work in the Elland Urban District as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council. In this way it is possible to get a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

The most important event in 1959, in my opinion, was the passing of the Mental Health Act. This was important not only for the legislation it contained, but for the fact that Parliament and the country were beginning to realise at last the great importance to the health of the community of the mental well-being of its members. It is many years since I first drew attention in my Annual Report to the importance of this subject, and five years since our Divisional Psychiatric Clinic was established.

The epidemiology of mental illness is fascinating and time-consuming. It is not easy, and many disappointments are encountered. The work of the Health Department with problem families, and particularly the work of the Health Visitor in reassurance of anxious parents and timely advice on the prevention of ill-health in the family circle, have all played their part in reducing the incidence of severe mental illness but they have also contributed to our awareness of the prevalence of early mental ill-health among the community. This may range from simple anxiety due to concrete recognisable factors and be very little more than the customary emotional reaction to stress, to an established Psychosis. A great deal of help can be given with difficulties by timely help and advice. The School Health Service, not only because of its child guidance facilities but on a much broader pattern, encountering, as it does, almost every family, has contributed its share, and the General Medical Practitioners have long been the bulwark of prevention of mental illness, and it is impossible to estimate how much real preventive mental health work is done day by day in the home. The economic worries of the 'Thirties, with the ever-present threat of unemployment, have disappeared. We have substituted, however, in the later 'Fifties a competitive affluence, and the old patterns of thrift and patience have been substituted by a desire to have a home which is at least as well equipped as future continuing prosperity can ensure. Hire purchase has been, and still is, a wonderful way in which young people can enjoy amenities at an age when their laudable ambition for a good home cries out to be satisfied but there is a tendency even in this comparatively thrifty town for commitments to be extensive and to make no provision for illness or incapacity, however temporary, of the wage-earner. Demands for a standard of living at least as high as one's neighbours can produce new anxieties, and sometimes commitments are entered upon far too lightly.

Improved educational facilities and, still more, the widening of the number of parents who desire a grammar school education for their children has produced the 11-plus complex which, happily, usually affects parents more than children. This worry over the ~~examination~~, while understandable, is particularly to be deprecated for the Secondary Modern School today offers an excellent education.

The rehousing of the people, which has contributed so much to the mental and physical health of the community, has not always helped the older people, whose separation from their daughters and their families has sometimes been the result of the very proper rehousing of the younger family units. Mr. Longbottom, who has given such excellent service to the Council and who has knowledge of the people of the town, has done much to help this position by the information he is able to give to the Committee to guide them in their allocation of houses. I hope the Council will shortly be able to provide a housing scheme for old people where the services of a warden are available. The anxiety of the old to retain their own home in the face of increasing inability to maintain it unaided has been mitigated very considerably by the Home Help Scheme and the Warden's Service should help further to remove their understandable worry, which is often all the greater for being unvoiced.

Perhaps of more immediate importance to this Council, however, is the implementation of the Clean Air Act, and details are given in this report of the programme the Council have adopted for the establishment of smoke control areas. A lively and increasing interest has been shown by the members of the Council and the public in this important development, and we hope that it may be possible for our programme to proceed at an accelerated rate. In any event, we believe that the programme as envisaged can be attained in the time stated.

It is unlikely, however, that we shall attain the target set down in our slum clearance programme by the end of 1960, despite the fact that more people have rehoused themselves than was thought likely. Here again, however, we are glad to know that the Housing Committee realises the great need for the provision of more houses and we hope that in the next few years, the average figure of thirty-three new Council houses will be increased. The Housing Committee must feel happy in providing for prosperity new and happy homes in which children can grow to adult years and adult status, if they are allowed to do so by the Great Powers.

When dealing with sub-standard houses, I am constantly impressed by the wonderful way in which many of the tenants fight a losing battle in which they still manage to attain a temporary degree of success and make an unsatisfactory house at least superficially attractive and into a reasonably comfortable home. These tenants well deserve better materials on which to work.

High interest rates and higher cost of building are important facts which have to be taken into consideration. It would appear, however, even if there is a fairly long period of reasonably stable prices, it is unlikely that houses built today will cost less than their present value in the years to come and I consider that the rehousing of the people is one of the most important social services of the Council, and is an investment well worth making.

We must welcome the desire of the Council to develop and improve the town. The rehousing of the people and the provision of better amenities is a most important matter, and we in this Department shall watch with interest the progress made in schemes at present under consideration.

The birth rate of 16.2 is the highest since 1948, and our corrected birth rate of 17.0 is above the rate for England and Wales. Unfortunately, the death rate of 14.7 is also higher than in previous years and has to be adjusted to 14.1 as we have our more than the average number of elderly people in the community, and the Registrar General estimates that our population has again fallen. The infantile mortality rate and the stillbirth rate have remained low over a number of years. The figures here are small but the consistently low figure must be a cause for satisfaction.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis continued, and of these diseases, only two cases of Whooping Cough, both in unprotected children, were reported. Only one case of Dysentery was notified this year and there were no cases of Food Poisoning so that our infectious diseases record is a very good one.

At the end of the year, by the appointment of Mr. Smith, the Chief Public Health Inspector's staff was brought up to three. Much of the work on food hygiene can now be brought up to date. Your Council now have a fully competent and conscientious staff and the work of the Public Health Department should be able to go forward unhindered.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to the courtesy and help extended to me by your Chief Officers, and particularly by Mr. Whiting, the Clerk of the Council, who has always shown a lively interest in our work. The increasing interest of the Council in public health matters will serve as an inspiration to our team, ably headed by Mr. A.D. Jackson, your Chief Public Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1959

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

AREA (in Acres) ..	...	...	...	...	5,951
POPULATION : Census 1951,	19,275				
1959 (Estimated)	...				18,580
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE ..	...				3.12
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	...	...	...		7,056
AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES PER ACRE	...	...	...	...	1.19
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE .	...				2.63
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	...	£183,627
PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE	...	...	...	...	£573. 18s. 6

The Manager of the Elland Employment Exchange has kindly informed me that at the end of 1959, the number of unemployed persons in the Elland area was 41 men and 16 women.

These figures include 10 men and 5 women workers temporarily stopped.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	150	140	290
Illegitimate	5	6	11
Total	155	146	301

Live Birth Rate : 16.2 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate : 17.0 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births - 3.7

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	2	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - 13.1

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Totals
157	148	305

Deaths -

135	138	273
-----	-----	-----

Crude Death Rate : 14.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate : 14.1 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths --	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3	2	5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
- total :			16.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
- legitimate :			17.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			
- illegitimate :			-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live			
births (First four weeks) :			13.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000			
live births (Under one week) :			10.0
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total			
live and still births (Still births and			
deaths under one week combined) :			23.0

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

Rate per 1,000 live and still
births

Nil.

Table 1.

Causes of Death of Elland Residents in 1959

Causes of Death	All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	6	13
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	-	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11	13	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	17	20	37
18. Coronary disease, angina	35	27	62
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10
20. Other heart disease	13	23	36
21. Other circulatory disease	4	1	5

22. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	...					1	-	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	...					3	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	...					1	2	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...			-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...			1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...					-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	...	...	...			-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases						8	9	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...			-	-	-
34. All other accidents	...	...	...			6	3	9
35. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
36. Homicide and operations of war	...	...				-	-	-
Totals						135	138	273

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Elland is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 18,580 as compared with 18,670 for 1958. He considers, therefore, that the population has decreased by ninety. There were 301 live births and 273 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of twenty-eight. The decrease in population estimated by the Registrar General must be due to emigration.

The crude birth rate for the year is 16.2 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 14.2, and is 0.3 below the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability figure of 1.05 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole, and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 17.0. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 16.7 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 16.5.

There were eleven illegitimate births, representing 3.7 % of the total live births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were four stillbirths. This gives a rate of 13.1 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 20.4 and the rate for England and Wales is 20.7.

The death rate for the Urban District is 14.7 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.8 above the figure for last year. The comparability figure for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.96 and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 14.1. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.7 for the Administrative County and 11.6 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency :-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 113 (the same number as in 1958).
2. Cancer - 55 (compared with 47 in 1958).
3. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System - 37 (44 in 1958).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases 22 (compared with 28 in 1958).

Infant Deaths

There were five infant deaths in the Urban District of Elland during 1959 and the infant death rate is 16.6 per thousand live births. The infant death rate of 16.6 compares with the rate for the Administrative County of 24.0 and for England and Wales of 22.0 .

With the small number of deaths, it is important not to attach too much attention to this figure but we have had a consistently low infant death rate in Elland over a number of years and, combined with a low stillbirth rate, the low infant death rate gives us cause for satisfaction and indicates a high standard of maternal care.

Four of our infant deaths were neo-natal, three of them being within one week of birth. The remaining death at two months was from Asphyxia due to the child being smothered in her bedclothing whilst in bed. Table 2 gives details of the five infant deaths in Elland, and the age at which they occurred.

Table 2.

Causes of Infantile Mortality in Elland Urban District, 1959.

Cause of Death	Age at Death	Number
Asphyxia	Between 1 month and 3 months.	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	Between one day and seven days.	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	Less than 24 hours.	1
Cardio Respiratory Failure	Between one day and seven days.	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	Between one day and seven days.	1
		Total 5

Premature Births

There were 25 children born prematurely during the year who were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under in weight at birth, only three being born at home.

Table 3.

Table showing birth weights of premature infants.

Domiciliary Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 month
5 7	1	1	1	1
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 0	1	1	1	1
Totals	3	3	3	3

Institutional Confinements

Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	No. of Infants	Number of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	1 - 7 days	1 month
5 8	4	4	4	4
5 7	1	1	1	1
5 5	3	3	3	3
5 4	1	1	1	1
5 3	1	1	1	1
5 0	1	1	1	1
4 13	1	1	1	1
4 12	1	1	1	1
4 9	1	1	1	1
4 8	1	1	1	1
4 6	2	2	1	1
4 4	2	2	2	2
4 1	1	1	1	1
3 4	1	1	-	-
3 0	1	1	1	1
Totals	22	22	20	20

Table 4

West Riding County Council Ambulance Service Brighouse Depot

Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1959

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	1958 Total
<u>Patients :</u>														
(a) Out-patients	966	905	920	1101	1140	1160	916	760	873	1008	1067	1163	11952	(12022)
(b) Admissions	224	187	200	154	163	152	154	148	156	161	155	149	2003	(1951)
(c) Discharges	71	72	80	91	52	69	74	55	58	70	55	57	804	(722)
(d) Transfers	18	18	20	17	17	14	25	33	10	14	15	12	213	(172)
(e) Accident patients	48	31	39	42	49	31	37	36	62	51	40	49	515	(428)
Totals	1827	1213	1259	1405	1421	1426	1206	1032	1159	1304	1332	1403	15487	(15295)
Stretcher	249	206	248	175	166	158	162	173	181	201	163	229	2311	(2472)
Sitting Case	1078	1007	1011	1230	1255	1268	1044	859	978	1103	1169	1174	13176	(12823)
Emergency patients	102	82	74	69	76	81	75	82	85	74	76	85	961	(948)
Miles :	9766	8685	9933	10609	9831	10004	9628	8321	8977	9574	9124	10200	114652	(105441)

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Elland during 1959.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continued to receive clinical material and milk samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis was carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, Public Analysts, Halifax.

Divisional Ambulance Service

I append hereto particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Elland alone.

It will be seen that the figures are very similar to last year, slightly less outpatients being transported by ambulance, and more admissions and accidents, but rather more patients were taken home. Fewer patients were carried by stretcher, and there were more sitting cases and more patients had to be admitted as emergencies. (See Table 4 on separate sheet).

Nursing in the Home

The recent trend of an increase every year of the number of patients attended has been halted. Altogether, 13,451 visits were made to patients, and 834 new cases were treated during the year. It is anticipated that this levelling out will be only of a temporary nature; as the number of old people in the community increases, so, one would believe, the demand for the attention of the home nurses will continue to increase. It was fortunate, at the beginning of this year, that there was not an increased demand on the Home Nurses for Mrs. Mager, the Home Nurse/Midwife at Stainland, had to take over midwifery for the Elland Urban District, pending the appointment of a midwife. We are now fully staffed, however, in both the Midwifery and Home Nursing Services. Full collaboration has been maintained with the hospital service and the General Practitioners.

Domestic Help Service

The increase in demand for Home Helps in domestic cases has levelled out this year. In the first three years of the Service, as will be seen in the table below, the number of hours for domestic cases increased by 4,000 hours each year and for the next three years it increased by 3,000 hours a year. This year, the increase has only been 1,100 hours. I give the figures for the last seven years below :-

		Maternity Cases	Domestic Cases	Total
1953	...	1158	8663	9821
1954	...	2293	12799	15092
1955	...	1342	16330	17672
1956	...	1307	19244	20551
1957	...	1062	22177	23239
1958	...	903	25136	26039
1959	...	978	26224	27202

This levelling-out in the number of Home Help hours was not so much due to a decrease in demand as to a deliberate husbanding of our resources. The number of women available for this work is limited in a textile area, especially when the employment of women is high, and many of the smaller houses only require a limited amount of time for their adequate maintenance. The demand for Home Helps was exceeding the supply and it was necessary for a cut in the hours of employment of some of the Home Helps to be made, and we have maintained the hours of the Home Helps at an absolute minimum for the work required.

I am glad to say that the Home Helps have co-operated very well and that they appreciate that a service like this one must be made available to all according to need and that rather than leave someone without a Home Help, it may be necessary to scale down the hours of others. This seems to us very much fairer and better than to refuse a Home Help to anyone requiring one. With the assistance of all Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Helps and, indeed, of patients, we have completed the year. This year our establishment was increased so that our difficulties were not due to a cutting down of establishment but to the supply of ladies available for the work.

From the table below, it will be seen that the number of domestic cases actually attended has gone up again this year and, from five in 1948, 153 cases were attended in 1959 :-

<u>No. of Cases</u>			<u>No. of Cases</u>		
1948	...	5	1954	...	84
1949	...	18	1955	...	93
1950	...	42	1956	...	103
1951	...	49	1957	...	110
1952	...	68	1958	...	120
1953	...	79	1959	...	153

There were 83 cases in the Elland area being provided with a Home Help at the beginning of 1959, and 90 new cases were attended during the year. At the end of the year, 105 cases were still being attended.

Of the 173 cases attended during 1959, 129 were for the care of old people, 24 were where the housewife was ill, and 20 were maternity cases. In 15 of the maternity cases, the Home Help was provided for fourteen days, and in one other the patient had post-natal care in addition to the fourteen days. A Home Help was also provided in one case for ante-natal care only, and in two cases for post-natal care only. In these cases the babies were born in hospital.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 5.

The new clinic at Stainland, which was opened in the middle of 1958, has continued to be appreciated in the district. With the new housing estates, there has been an increase in the number of young mothers and babies attending. Although this clinic is held in the old Mechanics' Institute now run as a community centre and does not conform to present-day standards of clinic premises, the atmosphere of this clinic is a very happy one, and the voluntary helpers, who are all ladies of the village, and the support and co-operation in the community centre have ensured that the right note of informality and practical help is available in the village.

Already, the Elland Urban District Council have provided us with a part of Clay House and have maintained it in good structural and decorative condition. Situated in a Park in a building of great beauty, although not modern in construction, this clinic has much to commend it. There is nothing to commend the St. Paul's Methodist Sunday School, where the Central Elland Clinic is held, and we were particularly grateful when, at the end of the year, the Elland Urban District Council decided that the present library buildings at Ellen Royde were not sufficiently large, and that the library building would be offered to the County Council for Clinic purposes. Plans have now been drawn up by the County Architect and it is hoped that next year work will start on the alterations to Ellen Royde to provide an up-to-date clinic for the people of Elland. If the plans for Westgate at present envisaged also go forward, this situation for the clinic should be very satisfactory.

Hospitals

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the Northowram Hall Hospital and Mill Hill Hospital, Huddersfield.

Tuberculosis

There was no delay in admission of cases of Tuberculosis which are usually admitted to the Northowram Hall Hospital. This Hospital also took cases of chronic Chest and Heart Diseases. Now that the incidence and severity of Tuberculosis has been cut down

Table 5. Clinics and Treatment Centres

Name	Situation	When Open
Combined Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Clinics	Clay House, Greetland.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinics	St. Pauls Methodist School, Elland Clay House, Greetland. Mechanics' Institute, Stainland	Every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Whooping Cough Immunisation Polio-myelitis Vaccination Diphtheria Immunisation	Whooping Cough Immunisation, Polio-myelitis Vaccination, and Diphtheria Immunisation carried out at all Minor Ailments Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres.	
Minor Ailments Clinics	St. Pauls Methodist School, Elland Clay House, Greetland.	Every Mon. & Weds. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon Every Tues. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Artificial Sunlight Clinics	St. Pauls Methodist School, Elland. Clay House, Greetland.	Every Mon. & Weds. 9.30a.m. to 12 noon Every Mon. & Thurs. 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Exercises	St. Pauls Methodist School, Elland	Every Monday, 10.30 a.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Royal Halifax Infirmary,	Tuesday, 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thurs., 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Females - Tues. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Males - Thurs. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- do. -	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Monday, 2 to 4 and 5 to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 to 4 and 5 to 7 p.m.
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinic	Clay House, Greetland.	Alt. Thursdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon (by appointment).
Consultant Clinics, Ear, Nose & Throat and Orthopaedic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Psychiatric Clinic	- do. -	Tuesday 2.30 p.m. (by appointment).

by modern drug treatment and preventive measures, the relative importance of other chest diseases has increased; particularly is this so with Cancer of the lung in males. Northowram Hall Hospital, from being an infectious diseases hospital, had become very largely a sanatorium and now is taking its place as a hospital for chest and heart diseases. It will not be forgotten, however, that we have still a long way to go before Tuberculosis is eliminated, and it is important that cases of Tuberculosis should have hospital treatment readily available. I am sure that the days of the waiting list for this disease will never be allowed to return.

Maternity.

The hospital accommodation provided for maternity cases is excellent in this area. Some of our cases go to Huddersfield and Bradford, but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. All maternity work of the Halifax area is now centralised at the Halifax General Hospital. This Hospital also provides us with a 'Flying Squad' for the provision of blood transfusions and emergency treatment at home in cases of home confinement. We have received full information regarding mothers and babies when they are discharged from hospital.

Old People

The shortage of hospital accommodation for old people has become still more acute. Some old people have been admitted to hospitals in Huddersfield and Bradford but the vast majority go to St. John's Hospital, Halifax. This Hospital is always full and always has a substantial waiting list. Many of the old people who require hospital admission require it urgently, and it is sad indeed that old people living alone and requiring skilled nursing attention have to remain for long periods before being admitted. Other old people who have relatives who are willing to make substantial sacrifices to look after them have even less chance of early admission.

It has been the practice recently for the Consultant from the Hospital to visit old people at home to assess their difficulties and so to estimate their priority for admission. Naturally, when beds are short the more urgent have to be admitted first, and an old person who is comparatively comfortable has to wait. It would be unfortunate indeed if the impression were given that the old person who is cared for is unlikely to obtain admission and for this reason, the standard of home care were to go down. We still have the difficult case who is considered too ill to be admitted to a welfare home but not sufficiently ill to obtain a hospital bed.

No cases were taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Health Visitors

We were fortunate indeed this year in the appointment of

Miss Sylvia Wadsworth as a Health Visitor, and for the first three months of the year we were actually over strength until Miss Tinker left to take up a teaching appointment in Leeds. Miss Tinker was badly missed in the Greetland area, where she has worked since 1953 following the retirement of Miss Gibbon, who had been in the area for a long number of years. Miss Wadsworth was able to take over Miss Tinker's area and already has become a well-known and popular figure. She has taken a leading part in the formation of a Home Safety Committee.

A full health visiting service has been maintained throughout the year and regular day-to-day visiting has continued without interruption. As the general purpose social worker in constant touch with all the families in the district, she, like her colleagues, the General Medical Practitioners who are expected to advise on all aspects of medicine, has to give advice on all subjects ranging from psychological problems to details of simple household management. She comforts and helps the elderly, stimulates the apathetic and soothes the anxious, and is able to give advice on all the social services that are available today. In some instances, she teaches in the schools in definite classes but in all instances, by her contact with the schoolchildren, she is able to influence the parents of tomorrow. She has one disadvantage as compared with her colleagues, the District Nurses and Midwives, and, indeed, the Home Help, who all give practical, tangible help in the home. The Health Visitor's duties are mainly confined to advice, and hers is the more difficult task. Perhaps the increasing amount of attention devoted on radio, television, and in the newspapers to medical and quasi-medical subjects has stimulated the public interest. There is no doubt that the Health Visitor in this district is now welcomed in almost every home.

With a full staff this year, the Health Visitors have been able to carry out more visits, and it will be seen that almost 1100 more visits were made this year than last. Even so, the pressure on their time has been considerable. Gradually, the old people are making further demands into the Health Visitor's already fully-occupied day, and it is expected that they will continue to do so. In keeping the old people at home and helping to maintain their mental and physical well-being, the Health Visitor is doing wonderful work, equally as important as her work with mother and young children and her work in the schools.

There is no doubt that the Health Visiting Service is one of the best values for money that this country possesses. Largely intangible as it is, it will probably never be appreciated as it should be.

Table 6 - Visits paid by Health Visitors in 1958 & 1959

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Visits made to New Births	287	345
Visits to children under 1 year	1346	1325
Visits to children 1 to 5 years	2277	2907
Visits to expectant mothers	52	125
Miscellaneous	1497	1852
Totals :	5459	6554

Midwifery and Maternity Services

No replacement has been found for Mrs. E.E.Crossley, the Elland midwife, who resigned in 1958. We were fortunate in the appointment of Miss Sneezeum in February, 1959. Although she lives in Brighouse, she has undertaken duties as the Elland midwife. Mrs. Mager continued to act as Home Nurse/Midwife in Stainland.

Once again I have to report that two-thirds of the births took place in hospital, and the number of domiciliary confinements still remains far too low. This year we could not very well have dealt with any more, working as we were with a Brighouse midwife and a part-time midwife during the whole of the year. Of the three hundred and fifty five children born to Elland residents during the year, 103 were born at home. This figure does not give a complete picture of the work carried out by the midwives, for most of the mothers and babies were discharged from hospital long before the fourteenth day and had to be attended subsequently by the domiciliary midwife. In two of the case, we provided a Home Help for the early hospital discharges, but there is a tendency for the mother to commence her full domestic duties far too soon. The work done by the midwives is set out below in Table 7.

Table 7 - Work done by the Midwives during 1959.

Labours conducted :	(a) as midwives	103
	(b) as maternity nurses	Nil.
	(c) total	103
Ante-natal visits		782
Post-natal visits		2354

Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinics. It will be seen that 62 mothers attended our Ante-Natal Clinics.

Table 8 - Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of sessions	53	49	40	26
Total number of individual expectant mothers	58	105	79	62
Total number of attendances	235	329	293	223
Average number of patients per session	4.43	6.71	7.33	8.58

Post-Natal Clinics

Only four patients attended the clinics post-natally, but almost all the mothers received a post-natal examination either at the hospital, from their own doctor, or at the clinics. It is not always easy to persuade mothers to have a post-natal examination, necessary though this is, as after delivery their interest is concentrated on the baby rather than on themselves.

Relaxation Clinic

Employers have been most helpful and co-operative in allowing expectant mothers time off to attend this clinic.

Some of the patients delivered in hospital attended the clinic and an opportunity was taken of instruction in the care of the breasts and breast-feeding during these ante-natal attendances.

It is noteworthy that the 61 mothers made 404 attendances. Each mother made an average of 7 attendances. Of the mothers attending, none had to have instrumental deliveries.

Infant Welfare Centres

Table 9 below gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres in 1959 :-

Table 9 - Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics in 1959.

	<u>Elland</u>	<u>Greetland</u>	<u>Stainland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Sessions	52	52	50	154
Individual children attending	309	254	99	662
Children attending for first time	142	100	35	277
Medical Consultations	501	680	311	1492
Average number of medical consultations per session	9.63	13.07	6.22	9.69
Attendances of children under 1 yr.	2082	1416	688	4186
Attendances of children over 1 year	504	655	241	1400
Total Attendances	2586	2071	929	5586
Average attendances per session	49.7	39.8	18.6	36.27

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1959, 16 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in 14 cases.

Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, six children under school age were examined. Particulars of these cases are appended.

Genu Valgum	1	Contraction of fingers	1
Deformity of Toe	1	Pes Planus	1
Pronation of Feet	1	Hemiplegia	1

Mental Health

Brighthouse Psychiatric Clinic

The Psychiatric Clinic, as the figures given below indicate, has again worked to full capacity. There have been no evening sessions as it was impossible for Dr. Smith to arrange to attend in the evenings. Despite this, the total number of attendances was almost three hundred. It is surprising how many of the people whom we discuss at the Co-ordinating Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own homes are referred to the Psychiatrist from other sources, and I am more and more of the opinion of the importance of the treatment of the family unit as a whole in cases of mental illness. Not only the mental illness of a parent, but abnormal behaviour of near relatives too often produces far-reaching effects on children. When we find a maladjusted child, or a child with behaviour difficulties or even Enuresis, we often find family difficulties and tensions and even early mental ill-health in other members of the family. The co-operation between our Mental Health Social Worker, reinforced by the Consultant Psychiatrist, and the Health Visitors and Medical Officers is of the utmost importance, and, although a small clinic, I consider that it has helped to orientate and to colour the whole work of the department and to enlarge its conception of Preventive Health. It may be that Psychiatric Clinics for the whole family units will replace the separate child guidance clinics and the psychiatric clinics for adult patients. So often the child case leads to the adult and the adult case to the child, and possibly these could well be dealt with by one clinical team.

The epidemiology of mental illness is a fascinating and difficult subject, and we shall have to ensure that the new mental framework with its enlarged staff and wider administrative field does not become separated from the day to day knowledge of the divisional team. Visits of psychiatric social workers must be supplemented by knowledge of family circumstances gained after years of endeavour. Often we have been able to throw new light on the background of patients because of knowledge of families and of adverse circumstances extending over many years. The place of the whole divisional team in any mental health scheme is essential if maximum benefits are to be derived.

Unfortunately, many of the case referred to this Psychiatric Clinic are of established illness. When this clinic was first established, the principal object was that of providing facilities for the treatment of patients who showed early signs of mental ill-health. We hoped that this would prevent the development of established mental illness in some cases, although it was realised of course that this object could not always be attained. It was understood that at the beginning many cases of well-established illness would be attending, but it was expected that more and more of the new cases would be early ones. This year, we have had many early cases but we still continue to have attending patients who are suffering from severe mental illness.

In addition to the Psychiatric Clinic, the Mental Health Social Worker deals with many cases in their own homes and by her visits has been able to resolve the problems of many people. A well-deserved tribute to Miss Wroe is paid in the report of Dr. Smith, which is given below :-

"Brighouse Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

"This clinic has continued to provide a service for a wide variety of cases, ranging from gross psychotic conditions to simple stress situations. The main requirement has been psychotherapeutic interviews - a time-absorbing technique - but it has been possible to admit patients suffering from certain types of neurosis to Storthes Hall Hospital for special drug treatment and some of the results have been encouraging. Those patients who would benefit from Electroplexy can be referred to the Out-Patient Departments at Dewsbury, Huddersfield or Halifax, whichever is the most convenient to the patient, and this arrangement is satisfactory.

"Dr. Appleton continues to give me every help and encouragement and we not infrequently meet to discuss problem cases with which we are both concerned.

"Much of the success of the clinic is due, I am quite sure, to the skilful psychological manipulation of the patient and the relatives by Miss Wroe, the Social Worker. She has that quality of being able to deliberately give the patient support and security by her ability to comprehend something of the unconscious motives for the patient's attitudes and behaviour. Her insight for the requirements of this type of work is considerable and she renders valuable service in the sphere of Preventive Psychiatry together with her other duties in organising the clinic, follow-up work and undertaking special visits on problem cases.

"It is with regret that I have to discontinue my immediate activities with the patients at this clinic. I have always felt that this type of work could be expanded considerably if there were sufficient time available and I have admired Dr. Appleton for his wisdom in establishing this clinic in 1955. I am sure that my successor, Dr. N.V. Wilkinson, will be happy here, and that he will find the work rewarding."

At 44 sessions, 67 new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 295.

Mental Health Preventive Service

The statistics relating to the Divisional Mental Health Preventive Service are as follows :-

No. of After Care cases visited	56
No. of visits involved	92
No. of cases referred to Psychiatric Clinic and still attending	4
No. of Care cases visited - Old	11
New	13
No. of visits involved	113
No. of patients interviewed at the office by the Social Worker	24

Psychiatric Clinic

No. of Sessions	44
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	-
New cases attending	67
Domiciliary cases visited	1
After Care cases referred	4
Total No. Attendances	295
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	38
Voluntary admissions to Hospital :	
No. admitted to The Retreat, York	3
No. admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	5
Admissions under Certification	2
No. of cases having E.C.T. treatment :	
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Outpatients)	3
Dewsbury General Hospital (Outpatients)	5

Additional Admissions to Hospital :

We know of the following admissions to hospital:

Persons removed under Sec. 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	15
Persons removed under Sec. 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Sec. 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	8

The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. Johnson, has given me the following report on his work in the Elland Urban District during 1959 :-

Persons removed as certified patients to Mental Hospitals under Sec.16 Lunacy Act, 1890	6
Persons removed under Sec. 20 Lunacy Act, 1890	5
Persons removed under Sec. 21 Lunacy Act, 1890	1

Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	4
Cases dealt with under Section 5 Mental Treatment Act, 1930.	Nil
Persons visited where no action was taken	7

Divisional Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre has continued to do very satisfactory work, and most of the children made considerable social progress. At the Open Day in November, it was remarkable how much work had been produced by the children to their great delight and to the satisfaction of their parents. 1959 was the third year of the Centre's establishment, and many of the children who came to us as restless children, lacking in self-confidence, are obviously now very much happier and more confident and are better equipped to attain adult status. In addition to the Open Day, a May Day celebration was held, and the children, with their May Queen, delighted the parents and themselves. The children also went on an outing to Filey and had a very successful Christmas Party.

There were twenty-six in attendance at the beginning of the year. With six admissions and two discharges, we had thirty at the end of the year, and the average attendance throughout the year was twenty-six. The Centre is now filled to capacity and it will be necessary to establish a waiting list.

During the year, the National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children took a great interest in the Centre and members of this Association attended most of our functions. In addition to the high standard of handwork, the children were occupied in gardening and the girls were introduced to elementary housewifery. This year, two of the older boys will be leaving. It is not anticipated that employment will be found for them. It is hoped that it will be possible for them to be transferred to an industrial centre.

Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in the report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at the 31st. December, 1959, was as follows :-

Statutory Supervision:

Males under 16 years of age	14
Females under 16 years of age	12
Males over 16 years of age	27
Females over 16 years of age	20

Under Guardianship

Males over 16 years of age	Nil
Females over 16 years of age	1

Voluntary Supervision:

Males over 16 years of age	5
Females over 16 years of age	2

It will be seen that eighty-one defectives (thirty-two male and twenty-three female adults and fourteen male and twelve female children) were under some form of supervision. Eight defectives (five males and three females) were placed on the register during the year, and five were removed (two males and three females). Of the females, two left the district, one of them returning later, and the other three were admitted to Hospitals and Institutions.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year:-

Thirty-four defectives were in regular gainful employment (twenty-five males and nine females), twelve males being employed in the textile industry, ten as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one working for his father. Of the females, six were employed in the textile industry, two on laundry work and one on domestic work. Six female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted their parents in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another six defectives (four male and two female) did not follow any occupation. One male over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and four females over sixteen attended our occupation centre.

Of the twenty-six children, two males were in gainful employment, and twenty-two (twelve males and ten females) attended the Occupation Centre. Two female defectives were unable to follow any employment.

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water Supply

It is estimated that 98% of the inhabited houses of the Urban District are now on the public water supply. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are liable to contamination.

84% of the houses on public water supply are supplied by Halifax Corporation and 4% by Huddersfield Corporation, the remaining 12% being supplied from our own reservoirs at Coldacre and Upper Greetland. The public water supply from Halifax and

Elland Urban District Record of Water samples taken from Upper Greetland Water Supply.

Place of Collection	Date of Collection.	Results (lead content in gms. per gall.)			
		All night		Half hour period	
		Lead	pH value	Lead	pH value.
New House, Upper Greetland	25.3.49	1/2	6.3	1/8th	5.5
Prospect House, U. Greetland	15.2.50	1/5th	6.0	1/10th	6.0
Prospect House, U. Greetland	2.12.50	1/4th	5.0	1/10th	5.4
Prospect House, U. Greetland	4.9.51	1/30th	6.0	1/100th	6.2
Prospect House, U. Greetland	13.11.51	1/15th	6.4	Nil.	6.2
Prospect House, U. Greetland	8.4.52	2/5th	5.8	1/14th	6.0
Upper Turbury, Turbury Lane	19.12.52	3/10th	5.9	3/50th	5.7
Hey, Turbury Lane, Greetland	16.4.53	4/10th	6.5	1/10th	5.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland	29.9.53	1/10th	7.3	Nil.	7.2
Turbury Hall, Greetland	3.3.54	6/25th	6.8	3/25th	5.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland	24.9.54	Nil.	6.6	Nil.	6.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland	31.3.55	Nil.	7.7	Nil.	7.8
Turbury Hall, Greetland	7.10.55	Nil.	8.2	Nil.	8.0
Turbury Hall, Greetland	14.3.56	Nil.	6.6	Nil.	6.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland	26.9.56	Nil.	7.0	Nil.	7.0
Turbury Hall, Greetland	17.4.57	Nil.	8.0	Nil.	8.0
Turbury Farm, Greetland	5.10.57	Nil.	8.1	Nil.	8.1
Turbury Hall, Greetland	3.4.58	1/48th	7.3	Nil.	7.4
Turbury Hall, Greetland	21.10.58	Nil.	7.6	Nil.	7.6
Turbury Hall, Greetland	3.4.59	Nil.	7.1	Nil.	7.1

Huddersfield has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of the water from our reservoirs have been satisfactory.

In the accompanying table, a record of the laboratory examination of the public water supply at Upper Greetland is given. This water supply was of great concern to us because of its plumbo-solvency. It will be noted that since steps were taken in 1954, we have had more satisfactory results.

Drainage and Sewerage

In last year's report, it was indicated that almost 500 houses, or about 7% of the houses in the district, were not connected to a sewer, and, of these, 300 were not on the water-carriage system. A survey is being made of these houses so that full consideration can be given to the matter by the Council.

Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising Authority. No complaints were received during the year.

Public Baths

I am obliged to Mr. F.R. Birkhead for the following statement of the attendance of bathers during 1959:-

Mixed Bathing	23,788
Males	5,803
Females	6,050
Schoolchildren's	
Classes	12,906
Foam, Steam, etc.	139
Slipper Baths	8,819

The Victoria Baths situated opposite the Town Hall date back to 1902. In addition to the swimming bath, 75 feet x 25 feet, there are nine slipper baths. Russian and vapour baths are also available.

The town's water is used. The present plant for sand filtration and chlorination was installed in 1927, and a turnover period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours is achieved. Specimens taken during the year have been satisfactory. The total residual chlorine, including chloramines, varied between 3.5 and 4.5. A specimen taken in September, after a particularly hot summer, showed a rise of albuminoid ammonia. The pH value varied between 7.4 and 7.5.

The Baths were well used this year and the number of bathers using the swimming baths showed a considerable rise on previous years. Despite the increasing number of houses with baths, the slipper baths also showed an increase of five hundred.

HOUSING

At the end of 1959, 396 post-war Council houses had been erected in the Elland Urban District. This gives an average of 28 new Council houses each year for the fourteen years. If we eliminate 1946 and 1947, when the housing programme in Elland had not really got going, (only 5 houses were built in 1947 and none at all in 1946), we obtain an average figure of 33 per year. The position year by year is as follows :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. completed.</u>	
1946	Nil	It was decided not to accept prefabricated houses.
1947	5	
1948	46	
1949	33	
1950	30	
1951	56	
1952	10	
1953	32	
1954	52	
1955	26	
1956	34	
1957	28	
1958	12	
1959	32	

In addition, ten houses were built by private enterprise and one large house turned into two flats in 1959. The Council provided an additional flat at Clay House. All the Council houses were built at West View, Stainland. The proposals for 1960 are for the completion of the remaining 26 Council houses at West View, Stainland, and the erection of six bungalows at Greetland. There is undoubtedly a great need in the area for the provision of bungalows and accommodation for single persons. Many of the families occupying property scheduled for slum clearance are necessarily small family units, as many of the larger families have already been rehoused by the Council.

Our slum clearance programme has constantly had to wait for the provision of houses, despite the fact that many of the tenants have rehoused themselves, and it will be remembered that in the first ten months of 1958 no action was taken in respect of this programme, as there was still a very large back-log from previous years. As it was, we started 1959 with 28 families still awaiting rehousing. Representations were made in respect of 86 houses and houses and shops in clearance areas, and of 23 individual unfit houses under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. Confirmation of the clearance areas represented last year, totalling 26 houses, was received except in respect of one house in Westgate which was put back for subsequent action under Section 16 as it was considered to be capable of repair at an uneconomic cost. The areas taken this year included 3 houses in Horse & Jockey Yard, 21 houses in Greetland at Upper Row and Wellgate, and 16 houses in Elland Lane. Individual houses included 7 houses in Gog Hill, 2 houses in Halifax Road and 5 houses in West Vale. Other houses were represented in Stainland, Sowood and Elland and a full list of the representations is given by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his report.

Only the area comprising the three houses in Horse and Jockey Yard was confirmed by the end of the year. At the commencement of 1959, there were 28 families still awaiting rehousing from the 26 houses in the clearance areas previously confirmed. From the 26 houses represented in clearance areas in 1958 and confirmed in 1959 and from the 3 houses in Horse and Jockey Yard confirmed in December, 1959, and the 23 houses represented individually, only 37 families required rehousing as the remainder were empty or derelict. Of the 28 families awaiting rehousing at the beginning of the year and these further 37 families, the Council rehoused 30 families. Fortunately, 17 other families rehoused themselves, so that at the end of the year there were only 18 families awaiting rehousing.

In December, 1959, 46 houses and shops in Westgate were represented, and, from these, 37 families will require rehousing. Two other Council-owned houses were also unfit, so that housing will have to be provided for 39 additional families. It will be seen, therefore, that without any further action houses were required for 57 families at the end of 1959.

We hope that the Westgate area will give the opportunity to the Council to acquire land to build houses near the centre of town, which will be particularly useful for the rehousing of old people and would provide an excellent opportunity for a warden's scheme, to which I have referred in previous years. I hope very much that the Council will think carefully about the possibility of providing flatlets, for it is the single old person, living alone, who most needs the services of a warden. It is rare indeed that the other member of the family, however feeble, cannot summon help in case of need, and bungalow dwellings are suitable for two persons. With the increased cost of housing and the increased cost of land charges, the Housing Committee will naturally not wish to provide accommodation for two persons when only one person needs to be accommodated and would be reluctant to house one person in a building intended for two. In addition, a single person's flatlet, with a well-ventilated cooking annexe and bathroom for, say, four dwellings, may well be more suitable for the rather feeble old person than more commodious premises. From my own observations, I would believe that most old people rarely use the oven, and a modified electric cooking range would be generally sufficient, with perhaps an oven in the kitchen of the community room, which I believe would be a useful adjunct to any such scheme. It may well be useful to try out the installation of a shower bath where users could be seated. Decreased activity and increasing difficulty in getting into and out of a bath mean that old people rarely require a daily bath. The full length bath is extremely difficult to enter and to leave for anybody who is losing their agility, and the sitting bath, although somewhat easier and although it gives support while a person is bathing, leaves a large part of the body uncovered and often cold. A sitting shower bath, if only the rather natural conservatism of older people can be overcome, would seem to me to be a very useful provision. Possibly, however, this would not be acceptable at first. It would, I am sure, be cleaner than the slipper bath if more than one family unit are using the bathroom.

If the community was large enough and the demand could be encouraged, the provision of one hot meal in the community room would, I am sure, be an excellent thing for many old people do not eat sufficient protein.

It may be that the idea of a single room, where cooking and sleeping take place, and only one bathroom for four family units, is a retrograde step, and indeed to many of us it would be. Most of us would agree, however, that the old person wishes to stay at home and when considering the needs of the old, we must not impose our present needs and desires on those of older people.

It will be appreciated that in these flatlets would be the more feeble, for some old people retain their elasticity and agility for a considerably longer time. In such a scheme it is hoped much interchange would take place between the bungalows and the flatlets. Situated near the centre of the town and close to shopping, Westgate would be an ideal site, particularly if the other parts of this area are used for the accommodation of young families. There is nothing the older people like better than contact with the young, providing the contact is not for too long a period. In the problem of rehousing in the next decade, I think we must give considerable thought to the rehousing of the old.

At the end of the year, we had knowledge of only four houses which were known to be overcrowded. Five new cases were found during the year, and in one of these, where the family deliberately moved into the area, notice was served under Section 78 of the Housing Act. This occupier found other accommodation himself. Other cases were relieved by rehousing in Council houses.

The Council have continued to make improvement grants during the year, and altogether 53 applications were received for standard grants and 37 for discretionary grants. Full details of these are given by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Atmospheric Pollution

Progress this year was made in the implementation of the Clean Air Act. We submitted to the Council in June suggested proposals for the establishment of smoke control areas. In this report we suggested that Local Authority houses would be suitable for early action in a pilot scheme for the post-war houses will already have approved appliances. It appeared to be unwise, however, to proceed immediately with the Mean Lane Estate because of its proximity to a large brickworks. This brickworks has grown up with the town and is a large employer of labour. It is appreciated that the owners of the brickworks are anxious to do all they can to eliminate any smoke nuisance short of closing down the brickworks. With the growth of the town and the growth of the

brickworks, undoubtedly this situation is a difficult one, and any soundly-based social history of this town would be coloured by its effect on local conditions. We hope that this nuisance will be reduced in the near future and acknowledge the co-operation of these owners and, indeed, of most industrial firms, in the reduction of the smoke nuisance.

Much more will need to be done, however, before the full implementation of the Clean Air Act, and I would remind industrialists that half the maximum period allowed for alterations has now elapsed. The improvement made in industrial premises, although gradual, has been real, and it must be remembered that more than half the pollution now comes from the open fire, all of which should be eliminated when the smoke control areas are fully established.

We suggested originally that a pilot scheme should be introduced in the Stainland area but the Council considered that it would be better to start with our housing estates and Greetland, Stainland, Victoria and Park Avenues are scheduled for action in the period 1960 to 1961. We hope that this will only be a start in the complete elimination of smoke in Elland. The full programme, approved by the Council, is given in the Public Health Inspector's report, as are details and charts of the pollution gauges and measures of Sulphure Dioxide with the Lead Peroxide instruments.

Sixty-one smoke observations were taken during the year, and in fifteen cases dark smoke (Ringelman 2 or darker for more than ten minutes in eight hours) was observed. Cautions were issued to the firms, whom we found co-operative.

Building Byelaws were made under Section 61 of the Public Health Act and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act so that at least new buildings will be provided with proper appliances.

Despite the fact that Elland has a brickworks at one side and a power station at the other, our records are no worse than other West Riding towns. It must be our object, however, that Elland eventually becomes a smoke-free town.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

General

The notifiable disease most prevalent during 1959 was Measles, of which 193 cases were notified. The only other major infectious disease was Scarlet Fever, the incidence of Whooping Cough and Dysentery remaining low.

There were no cases of Diphtheria, Smallpox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Pyrexia or Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Elland since 1948. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

The number of children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to the 31st. December 1959, is as follows:-

Age at 31st. December 1959 :

Under 1.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	Total.
53	195	169	159	173	934	1230	2913

As with previous years, I give the figure of children immunised in two groups, the first being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second those who were immunised at a date preceding this. The first group shows children who can be regarded as at maximum protection. It is our aim to carry out booster doses before admission to the primary school at the age of five.

Number of children at 31st. December 1959 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st. January, 1955).

Age at 31.12.59. i.e. Born in years :-	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1958-55	5 - 9 1954-50	10 - 14 1949-45	Under 15 Total.
A. 1955-1959	53	696	499	189	1437
B. 1945-1954	-	-	435	1041	1476

During 1959, 219 children were immunised and in addition 63 children were given booster doses.

While 219 children were immunised, our live births this year were 301, which serves as a useful guide to the number of non-immunes entering the population.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1 c.c. Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection. For older children over five, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1 c.c. Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1 c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Two hundred and seventeen children were immunised

against Whooping Cough during the year, and sixty-six of these were under one year of age. All but two of these received Whooping Cough Vaccine along with Diphtheria Toxoid.

Tetanus Immunisation

With the introduction of Triple Vaccine, an opportunity was taken of immunising the children against Tetanus, and 217 children were so immunised. Although this is not a common disease, it is a very distressing one and usually fatal, and the introduction of the Tetanus Toxoid into the Triple Vaccine does not add to any reactions that may occur.

Vaccination against Smallpox

One hundred and eighty-nine vaccinations and eighteen re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of eighty-one primary and twenty-eight re-vaccinations.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 207 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 101 children, or 49%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1958 of 57%. Of these, 94 were tested. Thirty-three of them, or 35%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and fifty-nine with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination. Thirty-eight children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out. (The figures for contacts are Divisional figures as it is not thought desirable to pin-point localities)

Twenty-eight child contacts had negative skin tests. Forty-two child contacts received B.C.G. vaccination, including fourteen newly-born babies not previously given a skin test and the twenty-eight negative reactors.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The increased response to Poliomyelitis vaccination noted at the end of last year, following a rather slow start, continued, and during the year 3,154 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 9,004 since the commencement of the scheme.

In addition, 2,158 young persons and 188 expectant mothers were vaccinated and four others exposed to special risks were also vaccinated.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 6,471 children and 812 other persons had received full protection by the end of the year.

There was no difficulty in the supply of vaccine this year.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

General (Vaccination and Immunisation)

With the large number of injections carried out to protect children now, it has been necessary to revise our schedule, and the present time for immunisation is given below:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Interval</u>
2 - 6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria, Tetanus, pertussis)	1	
	2	- do. -	2	4 weeks or more
	3	- do. -	3	- do. -
6 - 9 months	4	Poliomyelitis	4	- do. -
	5	- do. -	5	- do. -
15-18 months	6	- do. -	6	
18-24 months	7	Smallpox Vaccination	7	
School entry	8	Diphtheria & Tetanus (Booster)	8	
10 years approx.	9	- do. -	9	
		The Diphtheria booster at 10 years is a matter for individual decision by the Medical Officer in view of the low level of recorded positive Schick tests at that age (which is about 5%).		
13 years (approx.)	10	B.C.G.	10	

Notifiable Diseases

Erysipelas - There was one case of Erysipelas during the year.

Pneumonia - Thirty two cases of Pneumonia were notified in 1959, and there were seven deaths from this disease.

Sonne Dysentery - There was one case of Dysentery during the year. This occurred in a woman who was infected outside the district. One of her three children subsequently developed the disease but her other two children escaped infection.

Scarlet Fever - There were 26 cases of Scarlet Fever notified in Elland in 1959. None of the cases were severe, and there were no complications. Three of the cases were admitted to hospital because they could not be isolated properly at home.

Measles - One hundred and ninety-three cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with 30 cases last year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Whooping Cough - There were two cases of Whooping Cough during the year, as compared with eight in 1958. In 1956, there were 59 cases of Whooping Cough. Since then, immunisation has been carried out on a much larger scale and has contributed to the fall in incidence of this disease.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis - There were no cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

Food Poisoning - No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 12.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were twelve notifications of Tuberculosis, ten of these being respiratory, received during 1959 as compared with thirteen, all respiratory, during 1958. In addition, five patients suffering from Tuberculosis, all respiratory, were transferred into the district.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has again been made for all contacts of new cases to be investigated, including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division, as it did this year. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Elland Urban District is 211 in respect of 110 respiratory cases on the register.

No child cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified this year. There were nine male cases and one female case. The female case notified was in a woman of twenty-three, who had early disease and is making a good recovery.

Six of the male cases occurred in men over 45 years of age, and the remaining three cases were in young men in their twenties, one of whom was a contact of his wife. The cases occurring in the younger men were early cases with good prognosis. Of the six cases among the older men, three occurred in men in their early fifties,

one of whom had been ill for some time with Pneumoconiosis. The other two were early cases with a good prognosis. Of the older men where the disease occurred in the sixties, two of these have subsequently died of other intercurrent diseases. The third man is making good progress and is now working.

The two non-respiratory cases were both cases of Cervical Adenitis. Biological examination of the milk was negative.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed six years. These six years have been years in which a change has occurred in the demands made on the Committee. The number of cases of Tuberculosis are fewer but the improved financial position of the country as a whole has thrown into sharp relief the plight of families faced with a long illness in the wage earner. Although National Health Insurance and National Assistance have prevented abject poverty, it is particularly difficult to reconcile oneself to straightened circumstances when one's neighbours and friends are all doing well. Many cases of Tuberculosis have a very much shorter period of illness but there remain cases that still require long periods of invalidism.

Many of the cases helped this year have been helped before. Some of the new cases occurred in people who have overworked with overtime in order to fulfil substantial commitments undertaken on marriage, and one of the problems is that things are often bought before they are paid for and the whole of the family income is committed so that there is no reserve for emergencies.

The help the Committee give contributes to the recovery of the patient. The anxiety of a prospect of increasing debt and the inability to provide replacements is relieved by the Committee's help, and in this disease, as in so much of our illness, the improved mental health contributes to the recovery of the patient.

Meanwhile, this Committee is now undertaking help for any patients suffering from chronic respiratory and chronic heart diseases, and it is anticipated that our work in this direction will continue to be an increasing one.

Twenty-five patients and their families have been assisted by direct grants during the year - such items as bed linen, blankets, nightwear, underwear, clothing, footwear and coal are among the main items supplied. In addition, 36 food parcels were sent to families with young children. These contained essential food such as tea, sugar, butter, etc., and will without doubt have been of great help to them.

As in past years, 29 food parcels were distributed at Christmas time containing appropriate Christmas fare, which might

well have been missing from the Christmas table owing to the patient's financial position. Also, at this time, members of the Committee took it upon themselves at their own expense to adopt families of young children for the purpose of giving toys, a gesture that was well appreciated.

The annual day trip was held in June. Two coach loads of patients and families, seventy in all, had a perfect day at Blackpool with meals supplied. We tried to ensure that the people we took would be those who, owing to their financial position, would not have the benefit of a holiday at the seaside and we included as many old people and children as was possible for the economic strain is a family matter, and children in particular like to conform to pattern. Other families have a holiday at the seaside, and it is very nice when the children of these families can also do so. We know that this annual trip is looked forward to and talked about afterwards for a very long time.

In addition to the help of this Committee, when cases are brought forward we are often able to help by advice on National Assistance. Mrs. Duckenfield, the Health Visitor, often gets more information on these matters as a result of having the Committee than she would otherwise do if they know that material help is forthcoming.

Certain patients suffering from active Tuberculosis received milk free daily under the Extra Nourishment Scheme of the County Council. Most of them received one pint but in some cases two pints were considered necessary.

Cancer

There were fifty-five deaths during 1959, twenty-six males and twenty-nine females, from some form of malignant disease.

Eight of the male deaths were caused by malignant disease of the lung. These statistics among a small population are not significant but merely show that a third of the male deaths from malignant disease in Elland were attributable to Cancer of the lung, and about one-seventeenth of the total male deaths were caused by this disease, as compared with none among the female deaths, and that this illness is of great importance.

Any help that can be given to prevent young people from contracting the smoking habit, a habit which may well cause their death in later life, will be appreciated by this Department. There is no sign at present of any reduction in the prevalence of this habit, despite talks to schools and our rather weak attempts at propaganda. While cigarettes are advertised so prolifically, and while children see young adults on television smoking with enjoyment, the efforts to persuade young people that to commence

smoking now may cut short their life in twenty, thirty, or forty years' time, has no high propaganda value. I am particularly sorry to see the latest form of advertisement, when a cigarette is shown as an almost necessary adjunct to successful courtship and a prophylactic against loneliness. At present, we are undoubtedly losing this battle.

Table 10. Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1959.

Month	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Totals.
		Lungs	Other								
January	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	52	1	1	58
February	6	2	1	17	1	1	1	11	1	1	36
March	5	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	1	1	30
April	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	26	1	1	29
May	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	1	1	92
June	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	7
July	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4
August	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
October	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
November	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
December	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Totals	26	10	2	32	1	0	1	193	2	0	267

Table 11. Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) and Hospital Admissions during the year 1959.

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Measles	193	1	0
Whooping Cough	2	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	26	3	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Pneumonia	32	0	7
Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	0	0
Encephalitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	0
Totals	255	3	7

Table 12. Tuberculosis - New Cases and Mortality during 1959.

Age Periods	- New Cases -				- Deaths -			
	Respriratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	1	2	-	1	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

This was a difficult year owing to staff shortage and increasing work, but I am happy to report that the post of Additional Public Health Inspector was filled in November by Mr. Robert Smith who was previously with Manchester Corporation. This position has been vacant since 1956.

In the Cleansing Department section most of the old vehicles have now been replaced by modern equipment, resulting in greater efficiency and service to the community. There is still the need for an up-to-date paper baling machine that would reduce costs and increase output. At the time of writing, an incentive bonus scheme based on the number of bins emptied is being tried on an experimental basis.

The private slaughterhouses are still with us and are apparently likely to remain, as the occupiers state that they intend to comply with the 'minimum requirements standard' by the Appointed Day. The Council's Slaughterhouses Report will be submitted to the Ministry before November 1960. There continues to be a high standard of meat slaughtered in the Council's area, and the amount of meat condemned progressively decreases from year to year. The burden of meat inspection has been eased by the appointment of Mr. Smith, but it is still necessary for your Inspectors to work holidays and 'out-of-office hours' to ensure a 100% meat inspection service. Meat inspection duties form a major portion of the Department's work owing to the large amount killed, half of which finds its way into surrounding districts.

It will be noted that the milk samples were all satisfactory. This is a result of the prohibition of the sale of raw milk. It is understood that the licensing of dealers and retailers will shortly be the responsibility of the County Council.

Housing work took up most of the Inspectors' time during 1959. Five Clearance Areas were prepared, involving 40 houses, and in addition 23 houses were dealt with individually. Some of the tenants from these condemned houses are still awaiting rehousing. Public enquiries were held in respect of two of the Clearance Areas. A feature of housing work nowadays is the large number of small families comprising one or two persons. Towards the end of the year a further four Clearance Areas involving 41 premises were prepared and represented in connection with the Westgate redevelopment areas, but these were not declared until 1960.

More people are becoming aware of the advantages of modernising their homes by means of an Improvement Grant, and this has resulted in 48 more houses being brought up to a satisfactory standard, with indoor sanitation and bathrooms.

On the other hand, the issue of Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, has fallen off considerably since the initial impact.

A programme was submitted to the Ministry, and approved, showing the Council's proposals in principle of action to be taken for the creation of Smokeless Zones during the first five years up to 1965, under the Clean Air Act. This was necessary as Elland is in a designated 'black area'. For the third year in succession there has been a slight improvement shown in the records regarding atmospheric pollution taken from the equipment installed at Ellen Royd and the Council Offices.

Rodent Control still takes up a considerable amount of time. All the Council's sewers and property are treated regularly and good kills are obtained.

The Department has been greatly helped in the preparation of Fire Escape Certificates by the technical officers of the County Fire Service, and this assistance is much appreciated.

In conclusion, may I pay tribute to a conscientious and hard-working staff, and to thank my fellow officials, Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Committee for their support and assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. JACKSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Percentage of closets on water carriage system	...	...	...	96.2%
Number of waste water closets	...	...	...	169
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	228
Number of privies	...	...	...	40
Water closets provided to premises during 1959	...	...	...	210
Water closets demolished in slum clearance etc.	...	...	...	14

During the year, 18 pail closets and 1 privy were converted to water closets, making a total of 221 pail closets and 41 privies converted since the scheme was put into operation in 1950. The Council continue to pay half the cost of the conversions.

Fourteen water closets were demolished as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The number of waste water closet conversion grants continues to rise - 33 were paid in 1959, compared with 27 the previous year. Four others were converted in connection with Improvement Grants, and one was converted as a result of legal notice under Sec. 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. At the end of the year the number of waste water closets remaining was 169.

Most of the waste water closets converted are in the Elland area, the privies and pail closets converted being in the Stainland area and the outer districts.

It will be noted that the conversion rate is beginning to increase again, e.g. 30 in 1957, 35 in 1958, and 57 in 1959. This is due to a growing desire in householders to get rid of tippler closets, and also to the tendency of some owners to provide proper drainage facilities and septic tank installations in unsewered parts of the district.

Tenants in the older parts of the town have still in many instances to share at sanitary accommodation, and also to walk a considerable distance to it.

Owing to the steady rate of conversions, it has not been considered necessary to serve legal notices to speed up this work. The number of pail closets, privies and tippler closets is progressively decreasing, and there are now only 228 pail closets, 40 privies and 169 tippler closets left, most of which cannot be readily converted.

The publicity given to Improvement Grants is causing more householders to take advantage of the opportunity to improve their property by providing indoor sanitation.

The percentage of houses having proper water closets is now 96.2%, and during the year 210 water closets were provided at new houses and at other premises as follows :-

By means of new bathrooms and at factories etc	...	69
Improvement Grants	... ..	47
New Council houses	... ..	32
New private building	... ..	10
Conversions of other type closets	... ..	50
Conversions after legal notice	... ..	2

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

It will be remembered that several severe storms occurred in 1958, with consequent damage and flooding of cellars in many areas. As a result, the main sewer in Huddersfield Road was partly rebuilt by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and during 1959 there has been little or no trouble in this locality.

Repairs have been effected to some of the sewers in part of Greetland, and also to the sewage disposal arrangements at Whittle Wood and Outlane.

No major sewerage or sewage disposal schemes were carried out or prepared during the year.

Some improvements have been carried out in the unsewered parts of the district by the provision of septic tanks and filters, thus allowing water closets to be provided, and in some cases, bathrooms also.

It is estimated that 93.5% of the houses in the district are connected to a public sewer.

A considerable amount of drainage work has been carried out in connection with Improvement Grants, conversions, etc., and also the reconstruction and repair of defective drains. This type of work appears to be on the increase.

In addition to conversions and Improvement Grant work, there have been the usual number of complaints of faulty or stopped drains, and in connection with these, 202 inspections

were made. Use was made of colour, volatiles and smoke in the testing of these drains. Again much time has been devoted to problems of drainage. To trace a defect in combined systems involving several owners often takes a week or more. The co-operation of the Surveyor's Department in the cleansing and maintenance of drains and sewers and in the application of powers under the W.R.C.C. General Powers Act, 1951, is appreciated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are now registered :-

Tripe Boilers	...	...	1
Oil Extractor	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	3

In two of the above cases, the gut scraping is carried out at licensed private slaughterhouses, and is only done part-time in a small way.

No complaints have been received regarding these businesses, and ten inspections were made of the premises. The general conditions and cleanliness are satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	N u m b e r o f		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4, & 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	178	52	17	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outwork)	1	-	-	-
Total	180	53	17	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	10	10	-	3

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the above Sections of the Factories Act, or under the Sections relating to Outworkers (see table below).

Outwork

(Section 110 and 111)

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (Sec.111)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Worsted finishing	1	-	-	-
Linen machinist	1	-	-	-

The foregoing table gives details of the only outworkers on the Council's register at the end of 1959. The premises and working conditions are satisfactory in each case.

Section 34, Factories Act, 1937.

Means of Escape in case of Fire.

Two new Certificates were issued during the year under the above Section. There is a great deal of work involved in the preparation of plans and schedules for each Certificate granted, and thanks are again due to the Technical Officers of the County Fire Service in this respect. Many existing Certificates are in need of revision following alterations and extensions at the factories concerned, and much work remains to be done in 1960.

Petrol (Consolidation) Acts, 1928 to 1936.

Petroleum (Mixtures) Order, 1929.

Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium Order) 1929,

Etc.

The Chief Public Health Inspector carries out the duties of Petroleum Officer for the Elland Urban District. Duties under the above Acts include the annual licensing of premises where stocks of petroleum or petroleum mixtures are kept, and the inspection and testing of all new petrol pumps and installations for the storage of petrol.

Forty-nine renewals and five new licences were granted during the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit, and one licence was issued for the storage of Petroleum Mixtures.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The provisions of this Act are administered by the Health Committee through its public health inspectors.

The Act forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstering, stuffing of beddings, toys, baby carriages, etc., except on premises registered by the local authority. Premises where rag flock is stored or manufactured must be licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale or use of unclean filling materials, and regulations have been made giving standards of cleanliness.

Rodent and Pest Control

This work is still carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food,

and close liaison exists between the Public Health Inspectors and the Officers of the Ministry.

When the Rodent Operative, Mr. L. Button, left the Department last year, the position was not filled, and the routine works are now done by the pupil trainees and the Cleansing Foreman, all of whom attended the courses of instruction organised by the Ministry.

The Council is required to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by major infestations of rats and mice. The total number of visits made during the year was 1216, and 201 treatments were carried out. The following summary shows how these were made up and the results obtained.

<u>Type of Premises</u>					<u>No. of Treatments</u>
Industrial	...	...	...	...	15
Farms	...	...	...	...	1
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	6
Domestic	...	...	...	...	176
Number of bating points					1206
Number of poison takes					972
Estimated number of rats killed					1619
Estimated number of mice killed					412

Domestic premises receive treatment free of charge, whilst business premises and factories are charged according to the time taken and the material used.

Treatments have become easier and cheaper by the use of Warfarin as a poison.

All refuse tips, sewage works etc. have received systematic attention, and several farms have been visited.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Number of observations taken	...	...	61
Number of cases where the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, were infringed			
	...		15
Number of informal cautions issued	...		15

The above fifteen contraventions were followed by interviews with the management or boiler staffs. Most of the infringements were the result of careless firing or the use of unsuitable fuels, and the technical advisors of the National Coal Board were called in on several occasions and were able to offer help and valuable advice in many instances.

Most firms are anxious to keep boiler smoke down to a minimum, and there has been a slight gradual improvement in atmospheric pollution. Alterations and replacements to unsatisfactory boiler equipment has taken place in one or two instances.

The following list of works shows the premises registered under the Alkali Act, and therefore under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate :-

1. North Eastern Gas Board, Gas Works, Elland. (Gas and Coke)
2. David Sharratt & Sons Ltd., Storth Fireclay Works, Elland.
(Heavy clay - intermittent kilns). Ceramic.
3. Samuel Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., Woodman Pipe Works, Elland.
(Heavy clay - intermittent kilns). Ceramic.
4. Samuel Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., Blackley Fireclay Works, Elland.
(Heavy clay - continuous grate fired kilns). Ceramic.
5. Central Electricity Generating Board, Elland Power Station.
(Electricity).

The public are becoming increasingly 'atmospheric-pollution-minded', and this is all to the good, particularly if they will appreciate that more than 50% of the pollution comes from their own 'cosy coal fires'.

The Council were requested to submit their proposals under the Clean Air Act, for Smokeless Zones and Smoke Control Areas, in view of the fact that Elland is situated in a 'black area'.

The original recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector were not approved by the Health Committee, but after much discussion, the following proposals were drafted and submitted to the Minister :-

1960/1961 -

Three housing estates (Greetland, Stainland, and Victoria and Park Avenue) - 319 premises.

1962 -

Part Stainland. Commencing Longfield, then right hand side of Stainland Road, right hand side of Bowling Green to Beestonley Lane. Right hand side of Beestonley Lane to Bank House Mills, follow boundary to Gate Head, Black Brook to Greetland Dyeworks and then back to Longfield - 232 premises.

1963 -

Upper Greetland, together with properties on West side of Greetland Housing Estate - 175 premises.

Part Elland. Area bounded by West side of Southgate, North side of Victoria Road, both sides of Hammerstones Road, both sides of Hullen Edge Road, and South side of Westgate (excluding Park Avenue and Victoria Avenue) - 430 premises.

The target year for the completion of the programme to make Elland entirely smokeless is 1980.

Building Byelaws were made during the year, under Sec. 61 of the Public Health Act and Sec. 24 of the Clean Air Act 1956, making it compulsory for new buildings to be provided only with such appliances for heating or cooking as can be operated smokelessly.

Some householders already using solid smokeless fuels have expressed disappointment at the quality and high costs of the fuel. It is hoped that both these items will be rectified as soon as possible.

The equipment installed at Ellen Royd and in the Health Department for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide receive daily attention, and it is interesting and encouraging to record that for the third successive year there is a slight improvement in the recorded figures.

On examination of the prepared graphs, it is again remarkable to see the significant drop in smoke concentration in the summer months when the domestic fire is not much used. (See graphs on pages 28, 29, and 30).

The high readings of soot concentration in June and July are due to excessive rainfall.

It will also be noted that the sulphur dioxide readings increase sharply in September and October, coinciding with the resumption of the domestic fire.

On studying the monthly summaries issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on atmospheric pollution records for various towns, it is found that Elland may be slightly better than some adjoining West Riding areas, but on the whole is similar to the average industrial town.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply

At the end of the year 46 Distributors of Milk were registered. Licences to retail designated milks were issued as follows :-

Tuberculin Tested	a) Dealers ...	16
	b) Supplementary ...	12
Pasteurised	a) Dealers ...	16
	b) Supplementary ...	12
Sterilised	a) Dealers ...	9
	b) Supplementary ...	12
T.T. Pasteurised	a) Dealers ...	11
	b) Supplementary ...	9

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year, 84 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following gives details of the samples and results :-

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	32	-
T.T. Pasteurised	19	-
Pasteurised	31	-
Sterilised	2	-

In addition, 50 samples were subjected to the phosphatase test and were satisfactory.

All bacteriological and biological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Service Laboratory, Wakefield.

A few complaints were received regarding the delivery of milk in dirty bottles. This matter was taken up with the dairy companies concerned.

FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the district, by type of business so far as is available is :-

Cafes ...	11
Bakeries ..	15
Fish and Chip shops ...	21
Public houses and Clubs ...	46
Butchers shops ..	28
Tripe dressers ..	1
Other shops ...	117
Ice cream retailers ...	84

Twenty-two complaints of unsound food were dealt with during the year. Three of these were in connection with slight contamination

of wrapped bread by oil, caused by a defect in the bearings of the baking machinery. It was found necessary to enlist the aid of the Public Health Inspectors in whose districts the bakeries were situated, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

Seventy-four visits were made to food premises in the area, and, with one or two exceptions, conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory. In one case, however, a butcher's shop was found to fall so short of the Food Hygiene Regulations as to justify closing the same.

Alterations and improvements were effected at several food shops with the provision of new sinks, hot water geysers, refrigerators, etc.

OTHER FOODS

The following list shows the amount of unsound food certified by the Public Health Inspectors as unfit and surrendered by the retailers :-

			lbs	ozs				lbs	ozs
Tinned Pork	...	...	9	8	Tinned Peas	...	...	3	13
Tinned Beans	...	...	1	14	Tinned Ham	...	...	11	2
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	2	8	Tinned Apricots	...	...	16	0
Tinned Rickory	...	...	1	0	Tinned Pineapples	...	...	4	0
Oats	...	...	4	8	Oranges	...	...	...	14
Apples	...	...	19	8	Cake Mix	..	...	1	0

Several visits were made during the year to school canteens, but it was not necessary to condemn any quantity of food.

ICE CREAM

At the end of the year 84 premises were registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 16, for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, an increase of 5 over last year's total.

Regular visits are made and the premises are satisfactory, all the ice-cream being wrapped and sold from shops having refrigerators. A certain amount is retailed from vans touring the district in the summer months.

Sixteen samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. Fifteen of these were highly satisfactory, being in Provisional Grade 1. One sample was graded in Provisional Grade 3 - in this case the ice-cream manufacturers were informed, together with the Health Department of the area in which the factory was situated, and a thorough investigation was instigated.

In all, 40 visits were made to ice-cream premises.

WATER SUPPLY

Nineteen samples were taken from public supplies for chemical examination, all of which were classed by the Public Analyst as highly satisfactory.

One hundred and twenty-eight samples were taken this year for bacteriological examination, and of these 64 were classed as unsatisfactory. These were mostly from private supplies in the Stainland Dene area, and in each case the owners and occupiers were advised as to the precautions to take, or the improvements to be made, and eventually town's water was laid on to these premises, and the private supply discarded.

Nineteen samples were taken for plumbo-solvency, all of which were satisfactory.

Samples from the Elland Swimming Baths were again reported as being highly satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically.

SHOPS ACTS.

Ninety visits were made to shops in the district in order to enforce the health provisions of the Shops Acts. These are mainly concerned with sanitary accommodation and cleanliness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

During the year, 40 visits were made to cases of infectious disease, and one disinfection was carried out after infectious disease. All bedding etc. for disinfection and disinfestation by steam is now taken to the disinfector at Mill Hill Hospital, Huddersfield.

DISINFESTATION

Rather more disinfestation work had to be done this year, 43 visits being made as compared with 27 last year.

No cases of bedbugs were reported or found, but 16 treatments had to be made for cockroaches, 2 for fleas, 2 for silverfish, and one treatment for moths.

Use was again made of Zaldecides, Aerosols, and certain other proprietary disinfectants during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Nuisance Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Factories Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Shops Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
<u>Houses Inspected</u>							
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Housing Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1190
Revisits under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Public Health Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1264
Revisits under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
Verminous premises (visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Houses disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious disease (visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Houses disinfested after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House Refuse Removal Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Food complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1101
Rodent Control (visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1216
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Milk samples taken for phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ice cream samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Water samples taken for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water samples taken for bacteriological analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Water samples taken for plumbo-solvency	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inspection under Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Visits to ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

HOUSING

At the beginning of 1959, there were 28 families awaiting rehousing from houses in Clearance Areas then confirmed. The Council rehoused 30 families displaced from Clearance Areas etc. during 1959, and 17 families found their own accommodation or were rehoused by other authorities. At the end of the year, 57 families were awaiting rehousing, most of them from the recently-represented Westgate areas. Thirty-two new Council houses were completed during 1959.

CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The following table gives details of individual houses dealt with, and Clearance Areas declared during 1959 :-

Date reported to Committee.	Premises	<u>Number of houses</u>	
		S.16 & 17, Hsg. Act, 1957.	Clearance Areas.
February	1 and 3 Halifax Road, Elland.	2	-
March	118 and 120 Green Lane, West Vale.	2	-
March	26 Hoults Lane, Greetland.	1	-
April	5 Church Lane, Lower Edge.	1	-
June	Horse & Jockey Yard, Elland. (Three houses)	-	3
June	1,3,5, Saddleworth Road, West Vale.	3	-
July	1 Rose Cottages, Stainland	1	-
July	Hodgkiss, Forrest Hill Road Sowood.	1	-
July	8 Portland Street, Elland.	1	-
August	13 Copperas Houses, Elland.	1	-
September	1 to 9, Upper Row, Greetland	-	9
September	128 to 148 (even numbers) Elland Lane, Elland.	-	11
September	150 to 158 (even numbers) Elland Lane, Elland.	-	5
September	7,8,9,10,11,12,16,17,18,19, 20 and 21 Wellgate, Greetland.	-	12

September	4 Copperas Houses, Elland.	1	-
November	4 Park Nook, Southowram	1	-
November	14 Dewsbury Road, Elland.	1	-
November	27 to 39 (odd numbers) Gog Hill, Elland.	7	-
	Totals	23	40

Forty-six houses or shops in Westgate were represented for Clearance Area procedure in December, but were not declared until 1960.

The housing statistics for the year are as follows :-

1. No. of dwelling houses in district - 7056.
2. No. of houses included in above (a) Back-to-back - 1354
(Estimate)
(b) Single back - not available.
3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses included in Representations made during 1959 :

- (a) in Clearance Areas - 40
- (b) individual unfit houses - 23.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	30	77	26
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2) of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.17 (1) Housing Act 1957	4	8	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-

(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Number		
(8) Under Secs. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957.	14	21	8
(9) Under Secs. 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957.	9	50	12
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.	By Owner	By the Council	
(11) After informal action by local authority	42	-	
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-	
(b) Secs. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
(13) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957).			
There are no houses in the district which come into this category.			
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas (other than those in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders), purchased in the year. - Nil.			
4. Number of families rehoused during the year into Council-owned dwellings :			
(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	30		
(b) Overcrowding	4		
5. RENT ACT, 1957.			
(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted - 4.			
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Council - Nil.			
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled - 1.			
6. OVERCROWDING - The Council have endeavoured to re-house all serious cases of overcrowding.			

7. NEW DWELLINGS

Number of new dwellings completed during the year :-

By Elland U.D.C. - 32 By Private Enterprise - 10.

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION			
	Formal applications received in 1959. Number of dwellings	Applications approved during 1959. Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings completed during year
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from the completion of work)	1	1	2
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	80	74	42

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Standard Grants - House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

The following is a list of works completed during the year, and in respect of which grants were paid.

Premises

Improvements

33, South Lane, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning large bedroom and landing.
251 Rochdale Road, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off large bedroom to form landing and bathroom, and smaller bedroom.
15 Ben Royd Terrace, Holywell Green.	Partitioning of bedroom to form bathroom with w.c., and small bedroom and landing.
9 Newcome Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off large bedroom to form bathroom, smaller bedroom and landing.
68 Sunnybank Road, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in existing small bedroom.
17 Saddleworth Road, Elland.	Formation of bathroom and w.c. by partitioning landing bedroom to form bathroom and large landing.
19 Saddleworth Road, Elland.	Formation of bathroom and w.c. by partitioning landing bedroom to form bathroom and large landing.

32 Dean Street, West Vale.	Formation of bathroom and w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
21 Ashfield Terrace, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom and w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
52 South Lane, Elland.	Formation of bathroom and w.c. by partitioning large bedroom to form smaller bedroom, bathroom and landing.
1 Shutts Lane, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in existing bedroom.
5 Elizabeth Street, West Vale.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning large bedroom to form smaller bedroom, bathroom, and landing.

Discretionary Grants - Housing Act, 1949.

The following is a list of works completed during the year, and in respect of which grants were paid.

9 Woodside View, West Vale.	Formation of bathroom, complete with w.c. in the existing small rear bedroom.
3 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
1 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
5 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
19 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
21 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
78 Elizabeth Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small back bedroom.
8 Limes Avenue, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
The Ingrams, Huddersfield Road, Elland.	Formation from one dwelling of two self- contained flats - ground floor flat contains kitchen, diningroom, two bedrooms, bathroom with separate w.c., keeping cellar, wash cellar, fuel cellar. First floor flat has kitchen, diningroom, lounge, 1 bedroom, an attic bedroom, bathroom with separate w.c., wash cellar and coal cellar.

67 Hoults Lane, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small front bedroom.
West Street, Holywell Green. (occupied by E. Bailey)	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by dismantling partition wall between two bedrooms and re-erecting to form one large bedroom and a bathroom.
5 Roseberry Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
61 Albert Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in an existing small back bedroom.
198 Saddleworth Road, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning the second bedroom to form a bathroom and a smaller bedroom.
16 Newcombe Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small front bedroom.
33 Myrtle Road, Elland.	Formation of bathroom, complete with w.c. by partitioning the existing back bedroom to form a smaller bedroom and a bathroom.
28 Turnpike Street, Elland.	Formation of a bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing attic.
7 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom together with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
16 Banks End Road, Elland.	Formation of bathroom, complete with w.c. in the existing small back bedroom.
9 Elm Street, Stainland.	Formation of a bathroom complete with w.c. in an existing small bedroom.
189 Stainland Road, Holywell Green.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by the erection of a partition on the landing to form a smaller landing and a bathroom.
10 Catherine Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
12 Myrtle Road, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off the existing large front bedroom to form a smaller bedroom and a bathroom.
Ravenswood Cottage, Upper Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by means of partitioning off the second bedroom to form a smaller bedroom and a bathroom.
13 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.

15 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in an existing small bedroom.
30 Green Lane, West Vale.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off rear bedroom to form a bathroom and smaller bedroom.
56 South Lane, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning the rear bedroom to form a smaller bedroom and a bathroom.
Scarr Cottages, Beestonley Lane, Stainland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by means of the removal of a partition between the landing and the bedroom, the erection of a new partition to form a smaller landing, a smaller bedroom and a bathroom.
23 Grove Place, Elland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small bedroom.
Cop Riding Farm, Holywell Green.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small front bedroom.
245 Rochdale Road, Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off the large landing to form a smaller landing and bathroom.
14 Banks End Road, Upper Edge.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing small rear bedroom.
74 Elizabeth Street, Elland.	Formation of bathroom with a wash-basin and bath in the existing small bedroom, and the conversion of an old tippler closet to a water closet in its existing position.
16 Elm Street, Stainland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. by partitioning off the existing large bedroom to form a smaller bedroom and bathroom.
Clough Head Farm, Upper Greetland.	Formation of bathroom complete with w.c. in the existing boxroom, and the provision of a septic tank and filter to receive drainage.

In all, 48 grants were paid during the year, amounting to some £4,357. Three quarters of this amount is met by the Treasury, and therefore for some £1,089 chargeable to the general rate fund, the Council were instrumental in making forty-nine houses in all respects fit for habitation, complete with bathrooms, inside w.c.s, hot water, etc.

Work in connection with Improvement Grants is carried out jointly between the Health Department and Surveyors Department, and occupies a considerable amount of your Inspectors' time.

RENT ACT 1957

Work in connection with the Rent Act 1957 decreased during the year, as was to be expected after the first rush of applications. Four new applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, five certificates were granted (some applications being outstanding from 1958), and one certificate was cancelled.

Most of the repairs and improvements etc. carried out during the year were as a result of action under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts, rather than the Rent Act.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875-1936, HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1957, RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, the total number of inspections and visits made in all branches of the Department was 7,957. Under the Public Health Acts, 55 informal notices and one statutory notice were served. The following is a summary of the improvements effected :-

Interior of houses

Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fireplace fixtures repaired and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	10
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	10
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	35
Smoky chimnies abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipe repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness of walls abated	...	...	...	...	...	15
Water gaining access to cellar abated	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sewage gaining access to cellar abated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fireback renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	...	7

Exterior of houses

Defective door frames and doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Decayed pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Leaky roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Mastic pointing to windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Valley gutters cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Yards and Outbuildings

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective yard drainage reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drainage

Drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
New inspection chamber provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Conveniences

New water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.c. pedestal renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Privy middens converted to water closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste water closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tippler closet repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

House refuse accommodation

New dustbins provided, or old dustbins renewed	432
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OVERCROWDING

The number of known cases of overcrowding is now two houses, comprising 15 persons and two families. Five new cases were reported

during the year, but seven cases were relieved by re-housing in Council houses or elsewhere. In one case it was found necessary to serve an Abatement Notice under Sec. 78 of the Housing Act, 1957, consequent upon which the occupier found other accommodation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The public cleansing of the district, apart from street cleansing and gully emptying, is the responsibility of the Health Department. This work includes the collection and disposal of house refuse, the emptying of dustbins, pail closets and privies, the collection and disposal of a limited amount of trade refuse, mainly from shops and markets. The maintenance of the refuse collection vehicles is the responsibility of the Transport Department.

The collection of house refuse has improved considerably in recent years, mainly by the replacement of older worn-out vehicles with modern 5-ton vehicles, and complaints are now down to a minimum.

The Council administers a Municipal Dustbin scheme, and during the year 432 dustbins were provided to premises at a cost to the Council of £437.

At the time of writing the Council are considering the implementation of an incentive bonus scheme based on the number of dustbins emptied. This should solve the labour question to a large extent.

Sales of waste paper salvage during the year realised the sum of £937. It is evident that this figure would be considerably increased if there was a modern electric baler installed to replace the present old and rather primitive hand presses.

£31. 10s. was obtained from the sale of tins and rags recovered from the tip during the year. It should be possible to increase this figure during 1960.

Lack of weigh bridge facilities makes it impossible to give accurate cleansing costings etc., but the following table shows the number of loads collected during the year. (See next page).

The cost of Public Cleansing throughout the year in the district, including collection and disposal of salvage, was £11,600, but this figure also includes the cost of the Council's Municipal Dustbin Scheme.

Vehicle	House Refuse Removal		Goux Tub Refuse Removal		Waste Paper Collections	
	Days	Loads	Days	Loads	Days	Loads
Bedford 5-ton	254	659	-	-	-	-
Karrier 5-ton	86	179	-	-	-	-
Bedford 2-ton	91½	359½	86½	301	54	397
Bedford 30 cwt.	132½	891½	18½	76	22	136
Austin 15 cwt.	-	-	1½	3	1	11
Bedford 2-ton	112½	580½	-	-	-	-
10 cwt. Fordson	2	14	-	-	-	-
2 ton hired vehicle	3½	13	4½	18	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION

The following private slaughterhouses are licensed and are in constant use :-

- (a) Mr. Harry Wood, Riverside Farm, Wistons Lane, Elland.
- (b) Mrs. Helen Dyson, Crosshills Farm, Greetland.
- (c) Mr. Geoffrey Morton, Oatlands Farm, Greetland.
- (d) Mr. Eric Mitton, Manor House Farm, Stainland.
- (e) Stainland and Holywell Green Co-operative Society, Stainland.
- (f) Mr. Samuel Goddard, New Yard Farm, Stainland.

The supervision of these slaughterhouses makes a heavy call on the Public Health Inspectors, entailing many hours of work outside office hours, on Sundays, holiday periods and early Monday mornings.

During the year, 1101 visits were made to slaughterhouses, and the following tables give details of the animals inspected. Almost half the meat goes into adjoining districts.

Particulars of Carcases inspected and particulars of Condemned Meat.

Number of animals slaughtered	9387
Number of animals inspected	9387

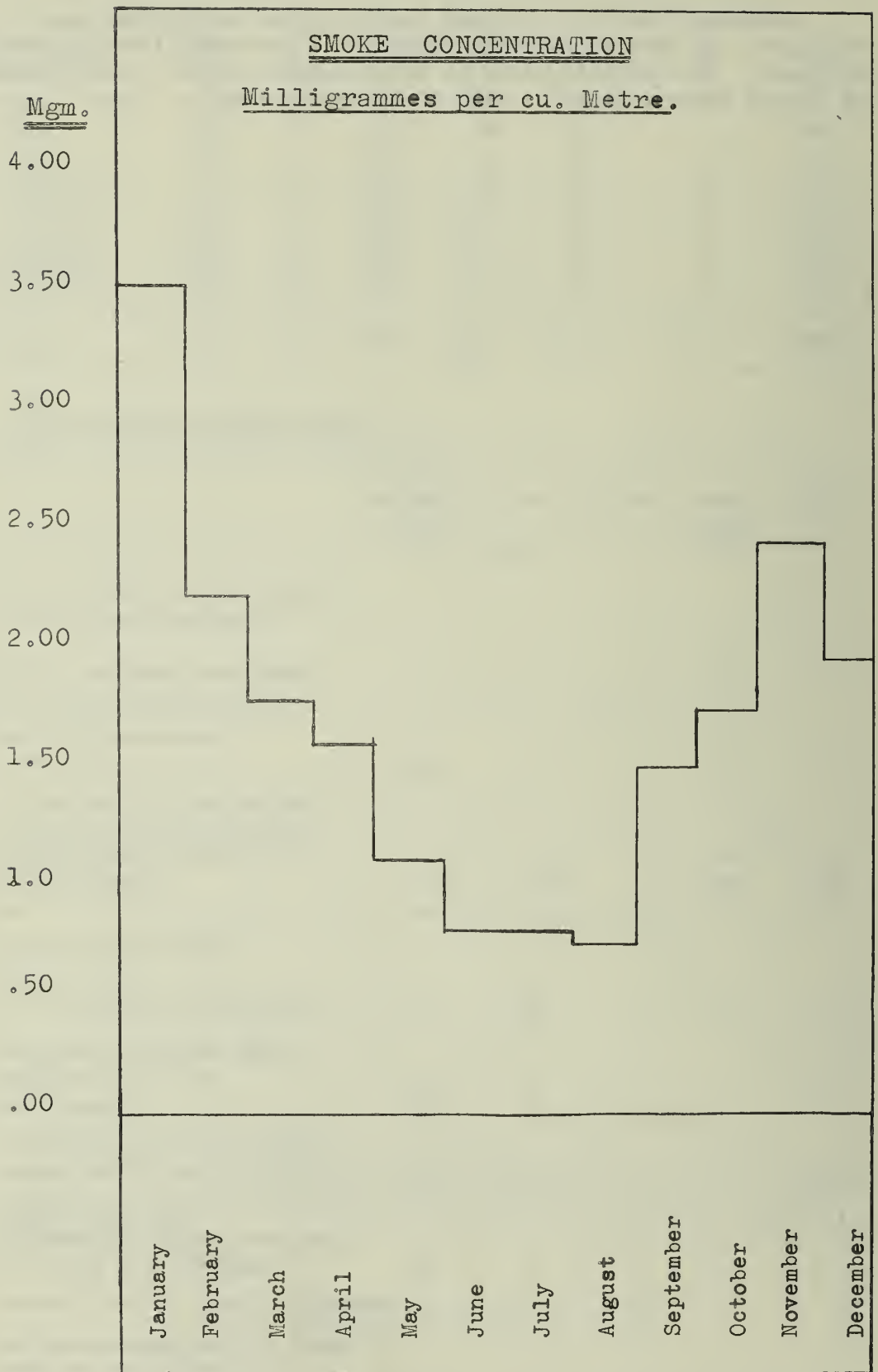
	Heifers	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Bullocks	Calves	Totals
January	126	11	410	124	81	3	755
February	115	12	372	90	54	1	644
March	121	13	587	134	90	1	946
April & May	104	10	577	110	85	1	887
June	89	11	465	52	82	-	699
July	81	5	420	46	56	-	608
August	74	5	415	46	54	2	596
September	141	10	814	105	83	8	1161
October	125	5	822	136	75	4	1167
November	131	12	608	150	98	7	1006
December	106	12	601	104	92	3	918
Totals	1213	106	6091	1097	850	30	9387

Particulars of Condemned Meat

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep lambs	Pigs
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	2	-	22	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	3.2%	2.8%	-	0.3%	0.3%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcass condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	110	9	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	5.35%	9.4%	-	-	0.64%
Cysticerci only					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	2	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of Carcase Meat surrendered	.....	1 ton 3 cwts 3 qrs. 5 lbs.
Total weight of offal surrendered	.....	8 cwts 0 qrs. 19 lbs.

Condemned meat is collected and delivered to Mitchell and Broadbent's factory in Halifax, where it is processed into non-edible materials. The Council refund to the occupiers of the slaughterhouses any income derived from the sale of condemned meat.



Tons
per
sq. mile
40

SOOT CONCENTRATION

Tons per sq. mile.

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

00

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December.

Mlg.
per sq
cm.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

M'grms. per 100sq. cm. per day

3.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

1.0

.50

00

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

